

Henry Wilson

Lower St. John's Newfoundland

# THE BANNER

## OF TEMPERANCE.

Vol. I.]

"Love, Purity, Fidelity."

[No. XIX.]

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

### The Banner of Temperance.

ST. JOHN'S, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

THE *Harriet* mail-schooner, arrived on Wednesday last, bringing the usual dates. We perceive that both Messrs. GOUGH and KELLOGG have been paying Halifax a visit, and that the latter gentleman was to proceed to England on a Temperance mission, and armed with the powers of a D.M.W.P., from which we augur great things for the cause in Britain. A Temperance Hall had lately been dedicated in Halifax, at which some very excellent discourses were delivered. The splendid building is, we believe, the largest wooden erection in that city, as a letter which we have seen, states, cost £4500, and the ground £700. We give such extracts as our space will afford.

WE beg to direct attention to an article in this sheet respecting the benefits to be derived from Mechanics' Institutions, which we transfer from the *Christian Witness* for March last. We could not let the opportunity pass of garnishing the pages of this Journal with such a pretty portraiture, and upon perusing it, immediately decided upon its adoption. We recommend that it be read with attention.

THE Foundation Stone of the Temperance Hall of Harbour Grace was laid by R. J. PINSENT, Esq., P.W.P. of the Sons of Temperance of that town, on Wednesday week last, and the ceremony as lengthily described by the *Herald*, must have been exceedingly interesting. A procession was formed, headed by the Temperance Band, and composed of the Cadets as first in order, the Carbonear brethren, and those of Harbour Grace, all decorated with the insignias of their several orders and

offices. The members of the Band were "richly attired in gold-lace, caps and tassels." The Treasurer of the Division, J. I. RODDICK, Esq., having deposited the scroll, Mr. PINSENT read the copy of the inscription, and laid the stone. He then addressed the assemblage in a neat and impressive speech, briefly reciting the rise and progress of Total Abstinence throughout the world, and especially in Newfoundland, "adverted to the prodigious labours and success of the Rev. Father Matthew, complimented the untiring zeal of the members of the Temperance Band, tendered in behalf of No. 4 the warmest acknowledgments to the brethren of Carbonear for their assistance on the occasion, and concluded by proposing three cheers for the success of the cause of Temperance, and of the Hall then about to be built." The Rev. Mr. NORRIS, P.W.P., Carbonear Division, responded, after which J. MUNN, Esq., delivered a speech of some length, which is stated to have been "characterised by great fervour, point, and effectiveness." He closed his address by calling for "three cheers for the Queen," which was enthusiastically responded to. "Mr. THOMAS HIGGINS, W.P., proposed three cheers for the Administrator of the Government, the Hon. JAMES CROWDY," which elicited long continued applause. J. RODDICK, Esq., next delivered an excellent address, which he concluded by proposing "three cheers for the Very Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW," which met with a hearty reception.

The day was terminated with a splendid *fete* given at Mosquito by the Band, a good account of which will be found in the *Herald*.

THE necessary Charters and documents for the establishment of the Order of the Daughters of Temperance have at length been received, and will soon be put in operation. How this may succeed may perhaps be a question; but there are many true hearted temperance females in this town, who have taken the matter in hand, and are ready vigorously to urge the Temperance cause. Doubts are entertained of the success of this Institution here, but we would not damp the ardour of these sterling daughters of a good cause, and hope that they will be instrumental in doing much good. The following ex-



tract from the report of G. S. S. will shew the progress made in the States and Provinces during the six months previous :—

NEW-YORK, *May, 14th, 1851.*

*To the N. Y. N. American Grand Union,*

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS—In accordance with my duty, I again submit for your information a brief statement of our proceedings during the last term. We have met, for business transactions relative to our Order, in session fifteen times, and have granted the following Charters, for Unions of Daughters of Temperance, during the period of the last six months, viz.:—one for the State of Arkansas, located in the city of Fort-Smith; one for the Island of Newfoundland, located in the city of St. John's; and one for the State of Vermont, located in the city of Virginnes; ten for the province of Canada West; and thirty-seven have been granted for the State of New-York;—making, in all, fifty: also a Grand Union Charter, for the province of Canada, which is not yet organized, but probably will be, the ensuing week.

The petitioners of eighteen Unions in Western New-York, I had the pleasure of meeting with, and organizing them; and I am happy to state that they embrace in their Sisterhood some of the most respectable and intelligent ladies in the community. In several places Clergymens' wives and daughters were the leading members, and took their stand at the head of their Unions, thereby giving to the Order a character and influence in their respective towns; and we firmly believe that the materials with which this institution has been reared, will carry, in those towns and villages, where our Order has just been planted, an almost irresistible influence.

Others that have been chartered in this State, with two or three exceptions have been duly organized by Sisters who have been authorized, from different Unions near their locality, and are reported in successful operation.

ON Wednesday last the first meeting of this branch of the Temperance cause was held at Mr. BACON'S School-room, and was numerously and respectably attended. After reading a portion of the Scriptures, and engaging in prayer, the meeting was opened by Mrs. M. S. PEACE, as D.G.P.S., who read the correspondence and other information connected with the Order. Temporary Office Bearers were appointed until the first regular meeting in October when Officers will be duly elected. Miss NEAL officiated as A.S. and read the Constitution and Pledge, to all of which those present signified their approbation. After the proper ceremonies had been gone through, Nineteen Sisters were initiated, and the meeting closed with prayer and singing.—The Office Bearers at present are

Mrs. M. S. Peace	P.S.
Miss Neal	A.S.
Mrs. Ritchie	P.P.S
Mrs. Bulley	T.
Mrs Hutchings	Ch.

Thus has been formed a Union of the Daughters of Temperance in this Island, under the superintendence of the gifted and energetic Mrs. PEACE, which Union has been called the "St. John's Union No. 1, D. of T." We heartily wish them success, and hope that the labours of those right-souled females may be crowned with the most abundant prosperity. We have now, in Newfoundland, men, women, and children engaged in this work, and may Heaven bless the cause.

*(From the Athenæum, Halifax, August 27.)*

#### TEMPERANCE HALL—MR. KELLOGG.

The spacious Temperance Hall in this city, having been recently brought to completion, was dedicated by appropriate services, to the purposes for which it is especially designed, on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. P. G. McGregor, President of the Halifax Temperance Society, in the Chair. An Elaborate Essay, was read by the Rev. Dr. Crawley. Then followed an address, in his usual happy and interesting style, by our well-tried and highly esteemed friend and brother Francis W. Kellogg. It appeared exceedingly fortunate that the one through whose exertions mainly the building was commenced, should happen to be in our city just then, and his well-known voice and manly eloquence should be heard upon this glad occasion.—Additional interest was given to his present appearance among us from the circumstance that this was to be his last address before leaving this Continent for Old England. \* \* He goes highly recommended by the chief officers of the National Divisions of North America to the brotherhood of our Order in England, and holding a commission as D.M.W.P. for Scotland and Ireland; and we cannot but regard his visit in this capacity as well calculated greatly to extend and establish the principles of our Order in the United Kingdom.

THE GOOD EFFECTS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—A gentleman residing in one of the parishes in England has been able there to collect 700 persons who have become total abstainers. Among these more than forty men have been entirely reclaimed, and the general effect has been, that numbers of these have been brought to church, have become men of prayer, have prayer in their houses, the love of God in their hearts; and not one of them for the last four years had been brought before a magistrate, or applied for parochial relief. This speaks volumes in favour of the cause.

MORE LIQUOR SEIZED.—*Portland, Me., Aug. 1.*—Another seizure of liquor of various kinds was made this morning on Steamboat Wharf; 34 barrels, six half barrels, and three kegs being taken. They had just been landed from the steamboat from Boston. The owner or owners are unknown. Under the 12th section of the law, the liquor must be advertised two weeks before it can be condemned and destroyed. Besides the seizure



of a large quantity in Portland, we learn from the *Rockland Gazette*, that 33 barrels, including 22 of New York rum, were seized in that town on Wednesday, and that the contents will be destroyed. Importers, at this rate, will soon find themselves engaged in a losing business.

**SUIT FOR DAMAGES IN A LIQUOR CASE.**—One of the liquor sellers in Augusta, Me., whose stock was destroyed by the city authorities a few days since, brought an action of trover against the officer who seized it, to recover the value of the jugs and liquor, representing that he had the liquor in his possession for medical purposes, and not for sale. The Judge decided, under the 16th section of the liquor law, that no action could be maintained in which any portion of the property sued for is composed of intoxicating liquors.—Judgment accordingly.

The following is an extract of a private letter received from Harbour Grace, dated 5th Sept., 1851 :

“There is a good prospect for tradesmen here this season, especially carpenters and masons, a great number of buildings being in progress of erection. The Sons of Temperance are going a-head here like a house on fire. They laid the corner-stone of their Hall on Wednesday last, at which time there was a procession of the Sons and Cadets. In the afternoon they went down to Mosquito where a famous treat was given by the Temperance Band. Everything in high style. The Order is doing a great deal of good here, for it has already been the means of reforming numbers who were fast passing to destruction—especially among the young men. The Sons, who have not been established here six months, number nearly 80, and the Cadets, established hardly three months, 30. Temperance is a great thing for Newfoundland, and is much wanting among the fishing population.—*Gazette of Tuesday last.*”

## On Influence—as connected with Teetotalism.

IN a previous number we gave a rapid sketch of the condition of one of the parishes of the commercial metropolis of Scotland, as lately depicted by a distinguished clergyman, who has for many years laboured with energy and success among the masses of its crowded population. In that city is to be found, within a few yards of the warehouses, and not far from the sumptuous palaces of its merchant-princes, a teeming population, the greater part of which is sunk in the most deplorable ignorance, barbarism, dissipation and immorality—a population of the most inflammable and uncontrollable description, ready for any deed of desperate daring, ripe for the commission of crime—such a population as furnished the Parisian revolutionists with the means of overturning successive governments, when it was remarked that the different faubourgs furnished masses of desperate *emeutiers* of whose existence the middle and higher classes were up to that time in entire ignorance, and who, un-

der the guidance of unprincipled leaders, fought with the desperation of men who had nothing to lose and everything to gain by a change, and with the recklessness of men who had grown up with a disregard for human life, and apart from the humanizing influence of religion and civilization. We could easily furnish details of many portions of the population of London who are sunk in a still more deplorable state of heathenism and vice, but we conceive it to be altogether unnecessary. We admit that no portion of our own population can be found sunk to the same state of degradation and immorality as that of a great part of the large towns in the United Kingdom; but as prevention is better than cure, and as, with the rapid increase of population on this side of the Atlantic, the same causes operating would speedily produce similar effects, and as with the more democratic forms of our government, there is more political power in the hands of the people, these effects of the subversion of all order, and the pillage of property, would, unless checked and counteracted, be more speedily accomplished, it becomes all who have the welfare of their country, or of their fellow-men at heart, to give their best attention to the means of elevating the great mass of the people to that moral, social, and intellectual condition which is necessary for their own well-being and that of the community.

It has been fully established by ample experience, that when any portion of a population become small in ignorance, poverty and want, the incentives to exertion from the desire to better their condition, and to provide for the comfort of those dependent upon them, lose their force, and the desire most prevalent is found to be that for the immediate justification of the passions, and of the most degrading appetites.—And if that population are ever to be reclaimed—if they are not to go on increasing like a festering sore, till they overturn the institutions and paralyze the industry of the country, they must be sought out by the population placed in circumstances of greater comfort, and in a better moral condition around them. And this course must speedily be dictated, if not from motives of benevolence, by the desire for self-preservation. The same clergyman to whose speech we have already referred, stated that the entire sum already expended in Glasgow upon education was from £36,000 to £38,000 per annum, and that the annual cost of pauperism and crime amounted to £186,000. How much cheaper, as well as better, would it be to educate the people and make pauperism and crime disappear, than to support the one and repress the other.

If, then, the question of educating the masses, and ameliorating their condition, is thus forced upon public attention; the next question of importance is—how is it to be accomplished? It may be assumed that practical experience has now demonstrated, that moral and religious, must precede and usher in secular instructions—that while the church must precede the school in point of time, they must both be associated to produce a moral, intelligent, prosperous and orderly community;



and that greater exertions must be made, and greater liberality must be manifested than we have yet seen, before the ignorance and heathenism of professedly Christian communities can be overtaken and overcome. The question then at once recurs,—whence are the means to be furnished? We despair of their being forthcoming from any source, while the waste of intemperance continues. But give us the sums that are now worse than wasted upon intoxicating beverages, and we could equip an agency which with the Divine blessing would soon change the moral and intellectual aspect of our race, and raise the operative classes to that social and economic condition, which modern science, and its practical applications to mechanical inventions, has placed within their reach.

If any of our readers should accuse us of dealing with the imagination, when we anticipate the reclamation by educational means, of such degraded masses as we have been referring to, we would reply that more than one experiment has been successfully made. We would refer to one especially, with which the late lamented Dr. CHAMBERS was much occupied during the last year of his useful life—The *West Port Territorial Church and School*—organized in 1845, in that locality which nearly twenty years before, was the scene of the Burke and Hare murders. The Rev. Mr. TASKER, the devoted agent who was originally associated with the great philanthropist in this successful moral experiment, and is still the pastor of the congregation gathered from that moral waste, in a lately published statement of the result of five years' labours in this field says:—

“We cannot forget how the parents helped their children at the top of every entrance to point the finger of scorn at us, while the dens of dissipation poured forth their willing victims, to cause us to understand somewhat of being made the song of the drunkard.

“We remember of having the seventh successive door slapped in our face ere we had time to tell our message, and of their going to another tenement and of entering house by house only to find men and women rolling on the floor of a desolate dwelling in indiscriminate drunkenness. \* \* \* We have gone to the funerals of men and women of this class, and have found the whole of their friends drunk around the corpse, so as to be compelled to go ourselves to beg as many neighbours to come as would carry the body to the burying ground, that it might be by any means laid in the drunkard's grave.

“We have had policemen and criminal officers to guard our teachers and ourselves from suffering violence in the house of prayer on the Sabbath evening, and from being stoned on leaving the school on the other evenings of the week.”

Now mark the contrast—the result of the instruction imparted—“We can tell of one family now mingling worthily in the middle ranks of society, whose head has undergone, at middle life, the drudgery of learning to read and write, and who is fitter than many who have been born to the privilege, to sit among the nobles of the

land. We can point to another who could barely read, but who, in consequence of coming under the power of Christian principles, can now write and account, and is raised with his family to a position of Christian respectability above many in the middle and even in the higher walks. We can tell of *drunkards who now never drink*, and of young men rising to positions of respect and usefulness in their various trades and professions. \* \* \* In one word, let any who were wont to pass through the West Port, five years ago, and through it now on any ordinary Lord's day, and you will soon know the difference; or let them pass through it, and then through the Cowgate, or any other town or portion of the city where no such territorial church and schools are in operation, and they will soon learn the contrast.”

We now give the numerical results of this noble enterprise:—

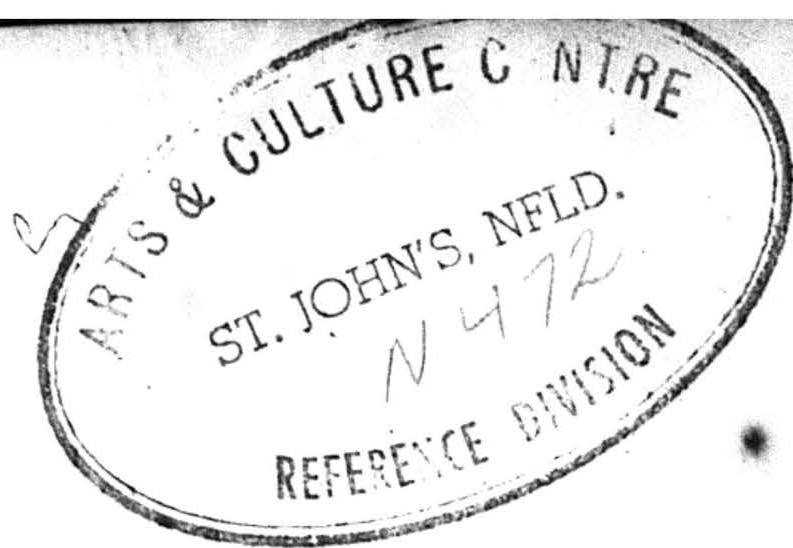
Number of families resident in the West Port,	
411, which at 5 to a family, is equal to,	
Individuals .....	2,055
Of these, the members and adherents of the West	
Port church number 90 families .....	455
Families formerly resident in the West Port, still	
attending the church, 36 .....	180
Families removed to other towns, and other lands,	
who at first were of the West Port, and re-	
moved in connection with its church, 25 ....	125
Deaths in the West Port in the families of	
church members .....	125
	885
Scholars on the roll of the day school .....	380
Of these in actual attendance .....	330
During winter at the evening classes .....	140
Number of deposits during the last year in the	
Savings' Bank .....	1814
Amount deposited .....	£131 13s 10d.

The report concludes as follows—“It would be to us a pleasing duty, if we did not feel that we had exceeded our space, to describe in order our *Library, our Reading-room, and our Washing-house, with bleaching-green and dressing apparatus*. We simply say they continue to prosper.

“As to the expense of this machinery, all is conducted, every salaried official paid, and every current expense discharged by a sum of about £400 a-year. £300 of this sum is contributed by the people themselves, leaving only £100 to be supplied *ab extra*.”

We now in bringing this lengthened article to a close, simply commend the above abstract to the serious consideration of the, so-called, *moderate drinker*. We pass over, for the present, the thousands, who, following his seductive example, gradually fall into habits of inebriety, and go from bad to worse, until they fall annually by thousands into the drunkard's grave. We simply ask him to consider, how, by the waste of intoxicating





drinks, enterprizes of benevolence are deprived of legitimate support. Why is the present age distinguished beyond all that went before it, for those discoveries and inventions calculated to economise human labour, and to render it infinitely more productive than it ever was before? Is it not by the providence of Him, who, when he had fed five thousand men with "five barley loaves and two small fishes, said to his disciples, gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost? And are we not accountable to Him for the manner in which we expend those means which He has so bountifully showered upon us? We would only add—are our institutions for religious and literary instruction in this Island to languish for want of means, while no less a sum than £80,000 is annually squandered upon intoxicating drinks?

#### Advantages of Mechanics's Institutions.

AN ADDRESS TO WORKING MEN, BY EDWARD BAINES, ESQ.

My Friends,—Light is good in a man's house: how much better in his understanding, and in his heart! We pity tribes who live in wigwams, snow huts, or mud cabins, which the day cannot penetrate. And nothing seems more cheerless than the lot of the Greenlander, who spends six months out of the twelve without seeing the beams of the sun. The blind, burrowing mole, and the moping birds of night, are felt by every one to be among the least enviable of creatures, and perfect contrasts to the lark or the eagle, whose breasts swell as they soar towards the god of day.

What *light* is to the eye, *knowledge* is to the mind. Alike they please, they cheer, they warm, they vivify, they instruct; they reveal God's creation and man's condition; they raise us above the mere animal, and allure us to the noble exercise of contemplation and thought.

A man that possesses knowledge is called an *enlightened* man;—as though he had a bright light shining within and spreading its beams all around,—thus resembling a lighthouse, and thus made a blessing to others, as well as happy himself.

A nation that possesses knowledge is called an *enlightened* nation: and its light—the light of civilization—penetrates the dim forests and wildernesses of barbarism, and awakes the dark places of the earth out of their death-like sleep.

A class that possesses knowledge is called an *enlightened* class; and it cannot help illuminating others with its lamp, and showing the benighted traveller some of the dangerous places in life's pilgrimage.

Then how good is knowledge!—how much to be desired.

Yet it is possible for a man, a class, or a nation, at least in some degree, to shut out light and knowledge. They may close their eyes, and wrap their heads in a mantle. They may "love darkness rather than light," and for the old reason, "because their deeds are evil."

There certainly are practices that won't bear the light: and it is no wonder that those who commit them should refuse to come to the light. This wilful darkness, this determined shutting of the eyes, is as base and criminal as involuntary ignorance is pitiable. Its subjects are the enemies of improvement, the enemies of truth, the enemies of their households and neighbours, and, above all, *their own* enemies. And they are as stupid as the poor ostrich, which, hiding its head from the hunter, thinks it cannot be seen: destruction hastens after them, and its arrows will soon drink their life's blood.

Working men, it is well worth your consideration how far you, as individuals and as a class, are subjects of light or of darkness: how far the darkness that may exist is wilful or otherwise; and by what means it may be most effectually and quickly removed.

It is evident, from a thousand facts, that the blessed light of knowledge has been spreading among your class of late years, like the rising of a summer's day. How many flashes of intellect have we witnessed at temperance meetings, in assemblies for discussing public questions, at lectures, and in Sunday-schools! How have we seen young men thirstily drinking in knowledge in the reading-room, from the volume, the magazine, or the newspaper! How many of your class are themselves teachers of the young! How prodigiously has the number of readers, of thinkers, and even of authors, increased among the operatives, since the opening of the nineteenth century!

But could we be satisfied that England should close the year 1900 with more light than it closes the year 1850? When men are building their houses of glass, admitting all the rays of heaven, will the working men be content to live in the dusky twilight? When some classes are travelling at railway speed, will other classes drag on with the old stage-waggon?

One may see the possibility of a state of society far more enlightened, more virtuous, and more happy than the present. Not that Scripture or experience would justify us in expecting to root up the depravity of human nature, or to make this earth the unruffled abode of truth and goodness. But immense advances are still practicable. And in our own country the class in which most is to be done, is yours. You are not to be blamed for the disadvantages under which you were born: but you would be blameable if you had the means of removing them, and did not. In the education of your children, in the training of your youth, in the management of your families, in the cleanliness of your houses, in the improvement of your own leisure, in the cultivation of your opportunities, in the formation of virtuous and self-denying habits, in the acquisition of useful knowledge, and in attention to the high interests of your immortal spirits,—in all these points the working men as a class may find room for great advances. We cannot, indeed, pluck up all the evils of life, so that they shall never again infest the ground; but by diligent and constant care we may do with them as the husbandman does with the weeds,—



we may keep them under, and leave room for wholesome plants to thrive. God has put so much within our own power, that he may make as much difference in our character and habits, as there is between the fruitful garden and the poisonous jungle.

Look at a contrast between two families of working men. There is little need to draw upon imagination: almost every one will acknowledge the truth of the picture.

In our family we see the very first step a wrong one: the husband and wife marry whilst they are yet a boy and girl, and without having made any provision for household expenses: they take a poor, dirty, unhealthy cottage, not half finished, and begin with debt; the man soon leaves his comfortless hearth for the public-house; the wife either pines at home or follows his example; they quarrel and rue the day of their marriage; children are born to scenes of wretchedness, in which they die early, or live surrounded by all that can make them rude, reckless, and vicious; the man loses his work—the woman her health; poverty, shame, rags, hunger, filth, disease, vice, and violence accumulate in fearful retribution; undutiful children become the appropriate torment of drunken parents; they all become curses to each other and to society, till early and perhaps violent death closes the scene of earthly horror, and ushers them to the bar at which every human being must answer for his deeds.

In another family we see a prudent beginning and a fair start in domestic life: the industrious husband brings his wages to a thrifty wife; the humble home is clean, and there is enough to keep the pot boiling, and gradually to add to their household comforts; on their shelves are a few books, and no bottles; by-and-by, dear little creatures enliven the scene, and they are decently clad and properly fed; for the mother's relief and their own good, they are sent to an Infant-school and to the Sunday-school, and ere long they can read as well as the father, and better than the mother; they are trained to fear God, to obey their parents, and to shun bad company; they have never learnt the road to the public-house or beer-shop; mean time a little money has been laid by in a savings bank, and the monthly payment made to the sick society, so that when trouble comes (as come it will) they are in a measure prepared for it; the father by his well known reputation and intelligence gets a better situation; the children soon (but not too soon) bring in a little addition to family earnings; now the book-shelves look respectable, and a monthly or weekly periodical keeps the family acquainted with what is going on in the great world; the boys enter the mechanics' institution, and spend those evenings in reading which others spend in drinking and riot; industry, prudence, and economy, under a kind Providence, at length make the man the proprietor of a house—a freeholder, and a voter; comfortable circumstances and a good conscience, with affectionate children, smooth his declining years; and this life of honourable usefulness ends in a death of peace and hope.

(To be Continued.)

For Boston.



The fine, fast-sailing Brigantine

**Harbinger,**

T. CUMMINS, master; 97 tons, N. M.; having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail as above, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant. Her accommodations for PASSENGERS will be comfortably fitted up.—For Freight or Passage, apply to JOB, BROTHERS & CO., or to  
September 12. T. C. JAMES, Ship Agent.

### Notices.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,  
10th September, 1851.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the

**Wooden Building,**

**Lately occupied as a temporary Court House in Saint John's,**

**WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

*On the Premises,*

On SATURDAY, the 20th day of Sept. inst.  
At 12 o'Clock, Noon.

The Purchasers of their respective Lots will be required to have them removed from off the Ground on or before the 30th day of the same month, in compliance with the Act Vic. 14, cap. 6.

Any further information required by intending purchasers may be had at my Office, where the conditions of Sale may be seen.

B. G. GARRETT, Sheriff.  
(All the Papers.)

### GENERAL PROTESTANT ACADEMY.

THE Board of Directors give notice, that Mr. ADAM SCOTT, Edinburgh, has been appointed to the Mastership of this Academy, and that he is expected here about the middle of the present month. They expect the Academy will be opened by the first of October.—Of this, and other particulars, due notice will be given.

Wanted—A HOUSE centrally situated, suitable for the purpose of the Academy.—Offers stating terms, &c., to be addressed to the Subscriber,  
September 5. JAMES J. ROGERSON, Secretary.

### BOGLE'S AMOLE,

*A Compound for Shaving with or without Brush and Water.*

THE Base of this Incomparable Preparation for Shaving is derived from the Amole, or "Soap Plant" of California. Its Vegetable and Detergent Properties have the purest and most nourishing effects on the Skin. It is put up in a new and portable style; is perfectly air-tight, and can be strongly recommended.

McCOUBREY & FINN.

sept 13

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

### Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,

*For Restoring, Preserving and Embellishing the Hair,*

IS now considered by every one the best article ever produced. The Ladies consider it invaluable, as it keeps the parting clean and the Hair in place and Curl. On Children's Heads it lays the foundation of a Good Head of Hair. A Treatise on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Hair, with Directions for Preventing Baldness, Removing Dandriff, and Preserving the natural Beauty and Softness of the Hair, accompanies each bottle.

sept 13

McCOUBREY & FINN.



## Notices.

Just received, ex "General Washington," from Boston,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

**BOGLES' COMPOUNDS, viz.:**

10 DOZEN HYPERION FLUID, for the hair  
8 Ditto Amole SHAVING CREAM.  
20 Ditto MACASSAR OIL, 10 Do. Patent-glass SYRINGES.

ALSO, ON HAND,

50 Boxes Soap, 200 Sausages, 100 Barrels Flour  
50 Bags Bread, 40 Firkins and Kegs Butter  
100 Dozen Jib Hank; AND,  
Buckets, Brooms, Chairs, Pigs' Heads, Peas, Sugar, Indian Meal, &c.  
August 16. M'COUBREY & FINN.

THE

*American Temperance Magazine*

AND

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING,**

BY SAMUEL F. CARY, P.M.W.P.

THIS Magazine will be particularly devoted to Temperance Literature of a high character, consisting of Tales, Essays, Biographies of eminent Temperance Men, Poems, &c. It will be issued on the first of each month, and each number will contain 64 pages Original matter—prepared expressly for this work, by our most popular and talented writers, and will be embellished with Portraits (engraved on steel, in the best style) of many of the distinguished Temperance Champions. For sale at the

August 2.

*American Book Store.*

**HYPERION FLUID**

FOR THE HAIR!

THE Subscribers beg to announce that they are authorised by one of the first wholesale establishments in Boston to receive Orders for any supply of the above invaluable Preservative.

August 2.

M'COUBREY & FINN.

COAL FREIGHTS from PICTOU, for BOSTON, WEYMOUTH, or WAREHAM, may be obtained on application to

T. C. JAMES,

August 2.

*Office on Mr. Clapp's Wharf.*

AT THE STORES OF

**M'COUBREY & FINN,**

(Opposite the Premises of N. GILL, Esq.)

BREAD, FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER, BEEF  
TEA, SUGAR, CANDLES, COFFEE  
RICE, INDIAN MEAL in bags  
TOBACCO—best honey-dew.

June 21.

**M'COUBREY & FINN,**

Commission Agents, Auctioneers and Ship  
Brokers,

EASTWARD OF CUSTOM HOUSE, WATER STREET.

June 21.

**Temperance Job-work,**

Cheaply, quickly, and well executed at the  
"Banner" Office.

## Notices.

**T. C. JAMES,**

Commission Merchant, Ship Agent & Broker,  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Agent for the Boston Packets.

OFFICE—ON MR. G. GLAPP'S WHARF.

July 5.

LANDING, AND IN STORE, AND FOR SALE, BY

**Peter Rogerson & Son,**

1300 Barrels No. 1 New York and Montreal Superfine  
FLOUR—for family use

200 Do. City prime Pork, 100 do. prime & Cargo Beef

200 Tubs prime family Butter, 250 fiks. Hamburg do.

10 Kegs Spiced Ox Tongues, 10 bxs. Sperm Candles

100 Boxes Mould Candles, 250 do. Yellow Soap

300 Bushels Yellow Corn, 20 bls. American Pitch

10 Bls. American Tar, 40 doz. Water Buckets

50 Doz. Corn Brooms—and

8 Pieces Pine 3-inch PLANK, 28 ft. long, 30 inches  
wide—for Vat.

AN EXPOSITION OF

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

**Ironmongery,**

*Suitable for this Season of the Year,*

Is now taking place at the Shop recently occupied by  
Messrs. J. & J. BARR, Water Street.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Bellowses, Cinder Sifters, Coal Scoops, Kettles, Frying  
Pans, and every article required for the Kitchen.  
Black Lead and Black Lead Brushes

A VARIETY OF

**CUTLERY & CAST STEEL GOODS,**

Viz:—Knives and Forks, Jack Knives, Sheath Knives,  
Axes Adzes, Hammers, Chisels, &c.

*And every requisite for Carpenters and Seamen.*

Sleigh, Hall-door, and House Bells of all kinds.

Housekeepers, Tradesmen, Fishermen. Sealers, Pi  
lots and Hobblers are invited to inspect the Goods,  
which will be found to be strongly made and well fi  
nished. Every article will be sold off at a low price  
consequent upon the removal of the sheds.

JAMES GLEESON.

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**TEMPERANCE COFFEE-HOUSE and  
READING-ROOM,**

*In Duckworth-street, near the site of the late Theatre.*

Under the Patronage of the Trustees of the Temperance  
Coffee-house Trust Fund—is now open for the re  
March 29. ception of visitors.



## Notices.

**Messrs: A. & R. Blackwood**

BEG leave to return their sincere thanks for past favours, and hope by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same. They now beg leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's and the Outports, that they have opened their NEW SHOP, opposite the Premises of Messrs. M'BRIDE & KERR, and have fitted up separate Rooms for Hair-cutting, Dressing, &c. They have completed a large and well-assorted Stock of  
**Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, and Fancy small Ware.**

*Which they offer at their usual low prices.*

They have also on hand, and made to order,  
Ladies' FRONTLETS, RINGLETS, BANDS and PLAITS

Gentlemen's WIGS and SCALPS.

 **Razors Ground and Set.**

Jan. 4.

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**Genuine Drugs and Medicines,**

**PERFUMERY**—British and French,

Hair, Cloth, Nail, Tooth, Paint and Shaving Brushes  
Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Ginger,  
Cinnamon—ground and unground.

Citron, Gelatine, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago  
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Brown and White Windsor, Olive, Honey, Rigg's Sha-  
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Tripoli, Brick Dust, BLACKING (sponge and tin)  
Black Lead, Burning Fluid, Whiting, and Turpentine.

AND RECENTLY RECEIVED,

POT HERBS, viz., Sage, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram,  
Summer Savory, Horehound, Mint, and Catnip.

Together with a lot of choice HYACINTH ROOTS,  
and Glasses for ditto.

W. L. M'KAY.

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**WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,**

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND,

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**GOLD & SILVER WATCHES**

(English and Lepene.)

GOLD AND SILVER

**Guard Chains, Rings and Jewellery.**

N.B.—All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery  
carefully and punctually REPAIRED.

## Notices.

THE  
**National Temperance Offering,**

AND

**SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE GIFT,  
For 1851.**

EDITED BY S. F. CARY,

*Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Tem-  
perance of North America.*

ILLUSTRATED with Splendid Engravings from Original Designs, by the celebrated Artist, T. H. Matteson, Esq.; also, PORTRAITS of some of the leading Temperance men of the country. The illustrations are engraved in the finest Mezzotint, by Messrs. J. Sartain, H. S. Sadd, and Thomas Doney. The portraits are taken from Daguerreotypes, and are faithful likenesses.

The following is a list of the Illustrations:—Portraits of S. F. Cary, P.M.W.P.; Dan. H. Sands, P.M.W.P.; Philip S. White, P.M.W.P.; F. A. Fickardt, M.W.S.; John W. Oliver, M.W.P.; Hon. Horace Greely; John H. W. Hawkins, Esq.; Father Mathew, Hon. E. Dillahunty, G.W.P. of Tennessee; Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, G.W.A. of Pennsylvania; Lyman Beecher, D.D. And the rest by T. H. Matteson, Esq., viz.:—The Bottle, the Drunkard's Home, the Temperance Home, the Widow and her Son.—A Biographical Sketch accompanies each Portrait.

The following are among Contributors to this Offering, (the Articles are Original, *written expressly for this work*,) viz.:—Mrs. L. H. Sigourney; Mrs. Emma C. Embury; Mrs. C. M. Kirkland; Mrs. C. M. Sawyer; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; Mrs. Jane C. Campbell; Mrs. E. F. Ellet; Miss Phoebe Carey; Miss Alice Carey; Mrs. E. Jessup Eames; hon. Horace Greely; T. S. Arthur, Esq.; Rev. J. T. Crane, M.A.; Rev. H. Hastings Weld; N. Wilson, P.G.W.P. of Maine; Philip S. White, P.M.W.P. of S. of T. of N.A.; Fred. A. Fickardt, M.W.S. of S. of T. of N.A.; hon. E. Dillahunty, G.W.P. of Tenn.; Rev. A. L. Stone, P.G.W.P.; John W. Oliver, P.G.W.P.; Rev. T. P. Hunt, G.W.A. of Pa.; Rev. C. B. Parsons, of Louisville; Rev. H. D. Kitchel, of Detroit, Mic.; Rev. E. N. Kirk; Edward C. Delavan, Esq.; Dr. C. Jewett; Rev. Albert Barnes; Rev. John Pierpoint; S. F. Cary, P.M.W.P. of S. of T. of N. A.

\* \* Bound in Elegant Morocco, emblematic style.

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*Henry Martin*  
*Journal, St. John's Nfld*

# THE BANNER

## OF TEMPERANCE.

VOL. I.]

"Love, Purity, Fidelity."

[No. XX.]

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.

### Mouth's Page.

#### TEN DIALOGUES ON THE EFFECTS OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

##### DIALOGUE IV.

Father. You remember, Thomas, when you were in the city with me, I took you to the Lunatic Asylum?

Thomas. Yes, father; I shall never forget what I saw and heard there. What a number of crazy persons, male and female, were confined in that building! and what miserable beings! what distracted looks! what wild and senseless talk! And how some of them raved and tore their hair and their clothes! It was enough to melt one's heart to hear them beg to be let out; some to go to their husbands or wives, and some to their children or their parents; and to hear their assurances that they would hurt no one if they were once released. Oh, how they entreated and cried to us to pity them!

Philip. What made those persons crazy, father?

F. One third of the number confined have become deranged from the use of intoxicating liquors. Once those now miserable and disgusting men and women were happy and lovely children like my own sons and daughters. Some of them were taught, even by their parents, to drink a little ardent spirits, instead of being cautioned never to taste a drop of it. They have seen the poisonous drink used in their parents' families, and in the company which they frequented, as though it were the chief good; and thus have grown up in the love of strong drink, instead of having their minds influenced to abhor it. The taste for ardent spirits is, in many instances, soon formed, and when once formed is most difficult to be resisted. By falling into vicious, dissipated company, or meeting with disappointments or adverse circumstances, they have become enslaved to strong drink, and taken it to such excess as to derange them.

James. Are all the persons who grow mad by drinking rum confined in the Asylum?

F. No, my son; there are thousands in the country, some of whom are running at large, half naked, through wet and cold, through weeds and briars; and some are confined in their own or their parents' houses, the grief,

the burden, the shame of the families to which they belong.

##### DIALOGUE V.

Phillip. Father, what are those people doing yonder by the pond?

Father. We will ride to the spot and see.

P. See, father, they are dragging a man out of the mud. Look, he is dead. Do you know who it is, father?

F. Yes, my son; it is one of our poor neighbours who has a wife with ten children. He was missed a week or more ago, and no tidings could be heard of him, except that on such a night he had been at the store; had drank freely, and went away, as was supposed, to his home. The miserable man, no doubt, in his drunkenness, strayed into the pond and was drowned. You see they have drawn the water off, and thus they have found him in the mud at the bottom.

P. Father, see that man who walks so lame, and has no fingers to his hands.

F. That man was one of the drinking companions of the one who is drowned. They were together at the store last winter, on a cold night, quite drunk. They travelled a short distance, fell down in the snow, and were found in the morning. The man who is now drowned received very little injury, being protected by the snow which blew over him, while the other was so frost-bitten that all his toes and fingers came off; and there you see him crippled for life, and his countenance disfigured by the effects of the frost.

##### DIALOGUE VI.

James. Father, see that boy laying at the fence; do you think he sleeps?

Father. It is too cold for a well boy to sleep by the road side; I am afraid he is sick. We will go to him and see.

J. How sick he looks! What is the matter with him, Pa?

F. It is not difficult to guess what the matter is with him. Here is his jug of rum, and I smell by his breath that he has drank of it. He has, doubtless, being sent to the store after rum, and not having been taught to hate, but to love it, he has indulged his appetite. But



we must not stay here ; I must carry him to the doctor, to see whether he cannot give him something to relieve him :—but there comes the doctor himself. Doctor, look at this boy ; here I found him with his rum-jug by him.

Doctor. Poor boy, he is almost gone. His dose is evidently too heavy to permit him to survive. When will people leave their folly and wickedness in using this deadly poison in their families, as though it were one of the most nourishing drinks ? How many thousands are yearly falling a sacrifice, in one form or another, to this destructive plague ! It was only last week that I was called to minister relief to a boy that had found means to get at the bottle, and had drank so much that he died in a few hours, leaving his parents to mourn over their folly in keeping such an unprofitable and at the same time so destructive an article in the house, and permitting their children to taste of it, and teaching them to love it. Now this poor boy has, I fear, shared the same fate.

J. See the poor boy, how he gasps.

D. He is in his last moments : it is all over now—he is dead.

(*To be Continued.*)

#### Advantages of Mechanics' Institutions.

AN ADDRESS TO WORKING MEN, BY EDWARD BAINES, ESQ.

(*Concluded.*)

Now if any one should say that knowledge was the only cause of virtue and happiness, and ignorance the only cause of vice and misery, he would be greatly mistaken. Yet it is quite clear that knowledge and virtuous habits generally go together, and mutually help each other ; and that ignorance and vicious habits do the same. A virtuous man naturally loves knowledge, because the exercise of the mind in acquiring valuable information, or reading the thoughts of great and wise men, is pleasurable to one whose mind is in a right state. And knowledge, in its turn, gives mighty help to virtue, by creating pure tastes, a pleasant occupation of time, and honourable companionship. So, on the other hand, a man given to vicious and debasing indulgences is always striving to drown thought, because thought brings self-condemnation ; he hates good and wise men, because their very presence is a reproach to him ; he has no relish for books, and if he were to read, he would continually meet with truths that would show the folly of his life. He therefore loves ignorance ; and ignorance, in turn, favours low and sensual gratifications, because it is incapable of anything better.

Men are placed by their Maker half-way between angels and brutes. Knowledge tends to lift them towards the angels, and ignorance tends to sink them towards the brutes.

If these things are true,—if the picture we have drawn of two families is correct in its lights and shadows—

though we have intentionally taken rather extreme cases,—if there are such benefits connected with knowledge, and such evils with ignorance, what a powerful interest have working men and their families in cultivating their higher natures, and furnishing their minds with useful knowledge !

The object of this address is to call your special attention, my friends, to the best means that have hitherto been found out of accomplishing those ends. Some years ago, a new kind of institution was devised by a learned and public-spirited Yorkshireman, Dr. Birkbeck, for the special benefit of the working men. It was called "*The Mechanics' Institution.*" You know these institutions by name, and you know that the cleverest and steadiest young fellows of your acquaintance belong to them. But too few of you come to enjoy their benefits. It has been said, with some truth, that over-lookers, clerks, book-keepers, and tradesmen, join them in considerable numbers, but of the working men there are not half nor a quarter so many as one might expect. What is the reason ? Is it that you do not exactly understand the nature of the Institutions, their terms, their advantages, and the welcome that you would receive there ? The other night Mr. Frederick Warren, of Manchester, told us at our annual meeting that when he first went to the Mechanics' Institution he lingered for two hours about the door before he ventured to go in, and then offered his subscription as shamefacedly as if he had been doing a wrong action ! He soon learnt to laugh at this ; but others may feel the same shrinking from doing a new and strange thing ; and perhaps some may not like to go in their working-dresses. Be assured, my friends, you will find there nothing but encouragement and smiling faces ; and no one finds fault with working-dresses, though certainly it is desirable to go with clean hands.

Take courage, these are *your own* Institutions, established expressly for you. You have more right to them than any other class. Go with a modest confidence : your little subscriptions will be gladly taken, all your questions answered, and every difficulty removed.

But I am going too fast. Perhaps you are not yet convinced that it would be desirable and agreeable to join a Mechanic's Institution. Then let me state the *advantages* which most of those Institutions present.

*1st Advantage.*—A LIBRARY, containing hundreds, perhaps thousands of volumes, including many of the best books that have ever been written—the lives of great men, the histories of great nations, interesting travels and voyages, accounts of the principal discoveries and inventions, descriptions of the useful arts, the speeches of eloquent orators, soul-stirring poetry, the writings of the greatest divines, and some of the creations of men of genius which convey truth through the medium of fiction. These books may not only be seen at the library, but borrowed and taken home for quiet reading at your own fire-sides.

*2nd Advantage.*—A READING-ROOM, where the monthly and quarterly magazines are taken, and a few news-



papers; so that you may learn there all kinds of news, political, religious, literary, scientific, and commercial.

**3rd Advantage.**—EVENING CLASSES, where a man whose education is imperfect may have every means of making up for his defects. At many of the Institutions there are classes for writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and drawing; and at some for languages, history, composition, music, and chemistry. These classes are invaluable for young men, who not only acquire knowledge in them, but form habits of reading and thinking that are useful as long as they live. A few of the Institutions have good Day-schools connected with them.

**4th Advantage.**—LECTURES and PAPERS,—sometimes on practical subjects, scientifically treated, and illustrated with experiments and models,—such as steam-engines, railways, the telegraph, the strength of materials, dyeing, the cotton manufacture, coal-mines, ventilation, gas, electricity, architecture, the art of design, &c.; and sometimes on literary and general subjects, possessing an endless variety, but often bringing out men of the greatest distinction and talent; as when an Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, lectures on the dignity of labour, a Professor Sedgwick on geology, a Professor Nicholl on astronomy, or an Earl of Carlisle on the Poetry of Pope, and on his own travels in America.

**5th Advantage.**—PUBLIC SOIREES and CHEAP EXCURSIONS, both of which are often exceedingly delightful.

**6th Advantage.**—In a few Institutions PRELIMINARY SAVINGS BANKS have been formed, where the smallest savings of the boy or the man may be deposited, and thus the important habit of providence may be acquired. It is to be hoped that these banks will be generally adopted.

Such are the direct advantages; but who shall tell the value of the indirect advantages, arising from the improvement of the mind, the preservation of virtue, the fostering of every good habit, and the forming of honourable friendships? Who shall trace the consequences of these things in the happiness of home, success in business, and the useful influence exercised in others through life? And, still more who shall estimate the negative advantages of these Institutions, in preventing the formation of those vicious habits which make young men the scourge of their families and neighbourhoods? To be a member of a Mechanics' Institution is, in my estimation as an employer, a *character* for a young man seeking employment.

What, then, is the *cost* for which these great advantages may be purchased? The subscription varies in the larger and smaller Institutions, according to the amount of the advantages presented by them, and ranges from 6s. a year, that is, from about *three halfpence* a week to *threepence* a week. For the price of one pot of beer a week (which you would be better *without*) all these important privileges may be secured! Then would it not be a shame for any man who is in work and has tolerable wages, to hesitate for this paltry sum?

In my opinion, *every working man* ought to subscribe for himself or his children, or for both. Depend upon it, if parents love their children, aye, or even if they love nothing but themselves, they will regard it as of the highest consequence to send their children, first to the school, and afterwards to the Mechanics' Institution. He who educates his child, and gives him good habits, bestows upon him the best of fortunes. He who does neither is a traitor to the sacred trust which God has committed to him, and deserves the punishment that will fall upon him, in a thankless, worthless child.

To young men who have begun to receive their own wages, my counsel is, to subscribe from the very first to the Mechanics' Institution, and also to lay by something in the savings-bank. Young men! start well. The happiness of your lives depends upon it. We are told that Hercules, in his youth, was accosted by Pleasure and by Virtue. Pleasure, full of seductive smiles, promised him all soft indulgences, gay companions, and wanton revelry. Virtue, with a sober aspect, told him that duty must come before enjoyment, labour before rest; she stimulated him to pursue honour; she held out to him a distant but a sure and bright reward. The hero despised the short-lived joys of Pleasure, and followed the noble guidance of virtue. A higher authority tells us, that Wisdom herself thus speaks: "I love them that love me, and those that seek me *early* shall find me."—"Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

One word of caution. It is a good thing to begin well? but it would be miserable *only* to begin. Do not expect to realize, or even to perceive, all the benefits at first. Do not be discouraged if you find that knowledge has its difficulties. Nothing of real value can be won without an effort. That effort is itself a discipline of incalculable worth. Persevere! Persevere! Sow the good seed, and water it. In due time 'you shall *reap*, if you faint not."

I have ventured, working men and friends, to offer you this Address as a humble New Year's Gift. Accept it kindly. It happens that I hold an office connected with the Mechanics' Institutions of Yorkshire, that may be my apology for drawing your attention to the subject. I have seen so many young men derive good from these Institutions—good of every kind—that I could not help inviting you to partake of their benefits. If you will join an Institution, and fairly try what it can do for you, I would pledge myself that you will become happier—I may even say, better—men.

I am,  
Working Men and Friends,  
Your sincere well-wisher,  
EDWARD BAINES,  
*President of the Yorkshire Union of  
Mechanics' Institutes.*

Leeds, January 1st, 1851.



## The Banner of Temperance.

ST. JOHN'S, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—“Albert” and “Cead mille Failtha,” in our next.

THE Schooner *Halifax* arrived on Tuesday night last with the usual mails, by which we have received our regular papers which, however, contain nothing immediately interesting to the Temperance reader here.

THE days now are sensibly shortening, consequently leaving upon the hands of daily workmen a lengthened evening wherein to enjoy themselves, which they can no better do than in rational mental exercise, as a set-off to the bodily labours of the previous hours. We would therefore strongly recommend the suggestion of some of our brethren to take advantage of the season, and lose no time in bestowing an hour or so of one night at least in each week, to urge the Temperance principle by means of essays or addresses to be delivered in the Factory, which has been very kindly granted for that purpose. We can thus bring the subject before the public, whilst at the same time the immediate affairs of our Order can be conducted in our Division Rooms. Let us set about this matter spiritedly and systematically, and we have no doubt that a great amount of good would be effected.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Election of Officers for the different Divisions of the Sons of Temperance commenced on Wednesday evening last, to serve for the last quarter of this year; as follows:—

St. John's Division.	Terra-Nova.	Albert Division, No. 6.
H. Winton, jun. W.P.	J. Manley.....W.P.	D. Hill.....W.P.
J. O. Fraser....W.A.	C. Vey.....W.A.	J. Woods.....W.A.
H. Squire.....R.S.	J. Norris.....R.S.	J. Bulley, Jr....R.S.
W. Jenkins....A.R.S.	E. Coxson....A.R.S.	R. M'Coubrey A.R.S.
J. McCausland...F.S.	G. McLeod....F.S.	W. H. Dunn....F.S.
R. Hamlin.....T.	M. Coxson.....T.	J. Bulley.....T.
H. Smith.....C.	N. Piccot.....C.	J. J. Moore.....C.
R. R. Wills....A.C.	R. Kendal....A.C.	W. Noon.....A.C.
G. Sutton.....I.S.	J. Grimstead....I.S.	T. Westcott....I.S.
W. Carnell.....O.S.	T. McKenzie....O.S.	D. Cameron....O.S.

The election for Victoria Division will take place on Monday evening next, the last regular night of sessions in the present quarter. Installation in the several Divisions will be gone through on each first night of meeting in October.

A temperance society, on the plan of those in England, is about to be organised in Paris. A number of persons in high positions, principally in the ranks of the clergy, the magistracy, and the public offices, have it is said, already joined it. Its object is to do away with drunkenness among the working classes.—*Willmer, September 6.*

### The Law of License

OR, the allowance by government of the Sale of a liquid which has resulted in the death of thousands upon thousands of our fellow men. This is certainly and incontrovertibly the English of the License Law—we give you authority to sell what liquor you please, always keeping a “*reputable house* ;” and to do to the death any who are either unfortunate or foolish enough to be seduced by your cunning solicitations, but this death must be done quietly, and in consideration of such privilege, you shall give us a certain yearly sum—this sum of course being looked upon as a just and fair and full equivalent for all the lives which you may assist in destroying during that period. In short this license which you pay is neither more nor less than the price of your unnumbered shares of the souls which may be destroyed by the trading in ardent spirits, for one year. Government gives you the privilege, use it wisely and you will thrive.

When the effects of spirit dealing are considered, the granting of licenses must be looked upon as a legalized allowance and recognition of those effects, and in no other light, and we cannot well see how such a law can exist consistent with the safety of the subject, the object for which all law is established. And here we take a stand. It is unquestionably the duty of the Government to protect the subject. By granting licenses the Government gives to certain persons a perfect right to sell certain liquors which are well known to have the most deleterious influence upon the physical, moral, intellectual and social character of man. This *right to destroy* is granted upon the condition of a payment being made by the person so licensed, which return may well come under the designation of *blood-money*. Is then any Government doing its duty to the subject by granting such liberty? We say, no! We say that no Government can be doing its duty when it gives to one man the right to sell that which is in effect as destructive as the most baneful poison. It will not do to declare that a lesser evil is chosen to do away with a greater one; because this even will bear controversy, and cannot in any way affect the question as to the duty of Government. Whence is the right to give certain men such a privilege derived. And to whom is this privilege granted? We find it accorded to those that are best able to pay for it, and who consequently have it in their power



to enlarge and extend their means of dealing misery to the country. But for what purpose is such a law in being—or what is the benefit to be derived from it? There must have been some object in view in passing such a law; was it for the prevention of a more extensive sale and consequent greater distribution of the injurious article? No circumstances can make right wrong, or wrong right; and if by the granting of licenses it is intended to shew that the sale of spirits is injurious,—which we infer from the fact of the restriction—then why is it, injurious as it is thus acknowledged, suffered? And if it has been found necessary to confine the infliction of the injury to a favoured few, why have they not been also limited in the sale of it? There is no reason whatever,—no merely common sense—in granting liberty to a few persons to commit evil, if these few may commit just as much as they please. It is actually giving it into the power of a smaller number to inflict just as much misery as might be as well, and no better, done by a larger. Taking this view of the object of granting licenses, it appears to us to be far from effectual in the prevention of the ills which arise from drinking—and to be absurd in the extreme. Surely in restricting the sale to individuals, they should also be limited in the quantity they sell—and thus would the principle be carried out in a *somewhat* consistent manner; and the License Law be in some degree rescued from the absurdity which now characterizes it. Well, indeed, may stately erections be reared, and brick and stone palaces be raised by the hundred or so of individuals, to whom has been bestowed the *droit* of dealing death and damnation to the twenty thousands—of the people of this town. And we would be persuaded that in this the government is acting consistently, and doing the best for the welfare and safety and comfort of the inhabitants!!—More anon upon this subject.

**FIRE BRIGADE.**—The Rules and Regulations of this highly useful Association are completed, and in a very little while we expect that the Brigade will take charge of the Engine which has already been so kindly and so promptly granted to them. The persons who have enrolled themselves are for the most part young and vigorous men of the mechanic portion of the Order of the "Sons." We have no doubt that the two volunteer companies—the "Phoenix" and the "Sons of Temperance"—will prove highly efficient in their co-operation during times of danger by fire, and hope that both will receive that attention from the public and the Legislature which combinations for such important purposes well demand.

## To the Daughters of Temperance.

"Be angel-minded, and despise your sex's little vanities."

Ye high-soul'd sisters, whom the glorious cause  
Of "Virtue, Love and Temperance" proclaim  
Old Terra Nova's brightest diadem—  
Who, from the height of native majesty,  
Look down with pity on the sickly souls,  
The trembling, grovelling, would-be men, who fear  
That woman's influence and woman's power  
And woman's love—that gorgeous gift of Heaven  
Which strews the thorny path of life with flowers—  
May disarrange the cobweb chains with which  
Those Koran-fettered pigmies would enmesh  
The current of Britannia's daughters' souls.

All honour—all success attend your steps,  
Ye noble-hearted Daughters who have risen  
Above the prejudices and the sneers  
Of base, mean, servile souls; and boldly stand  
On the proud platform where your standard waves  
With "Virtue, Love and Temperance" inscribed.  
Onward! your path is glorious, and the eyes  
Of men and angels watch your bright career—  
Old Bacchus trembles on his tottering throne,  
And owns when woman arms even gods must yield.

Onward!—and cheer you with the deathless names  
Of Miriam, Deborah and Jael, and  
A host of mighty women who have proved  
Worthy the cause of freedom and mankind;  
Names neither few nor small—'mong whom we rank  
The far-famed daughters of the bright-starr'd land,  
And towering high, in native vigour strong,  
Old Albion's daughter, mighty Martineau.

Woman, thy name is honour in itself!  
When man, proud man proved recreant to his God,  
Thou neither didst deny him, nor betray—  
Last at the cross and earliest at the grave,  
When all forsook the Man of Sorrows, then  
Shone forth the quenchless flame of woman's love!  
O, be your love, your fortitude still strong!  
In this great cause let every woman join.  
Our husbands, brothers, sons—our hearts, our hearths  
Call loudly to us; and shall we delay  
When the foe riots in the very home  
Of our affections? Shall we see them fall—  
"Our beautiful, our own"—fall in the pride  
And strength of manhood, to the drunkard's grave?  
Or shall we see, degraded and debased,  
Sunk to the level of the meanest brute,  
Our Maker's last great work, our own dear sex—  
Whose claim pleads home to every woman's heart—  
The bond of mighty Nature's sisterhood?  
Forbid it, gracious Heaven! Our cause is just,—  
Onward we'll go, nor fear for the result.

And ye, whose shrivelled souls my bosom scorns—  
Ye, who would fetter to the snail's dull round  
Those whom your Maker honoured as the First  
Glad-tiding bearers of a risen Lord,  
Retire, and hide your heads opaque and dull,  
Nor sully manhood's honour with your slime.  
The day's too bright for dogmas such as yours.  
The good time's coming fast when we shall see  
Our land, her sons and daughters great and free.

M. S. PEACE.

## NOTICE.

Mr. Simon Levi, of Carbonear, is Agent for  
this Paper.



## Notice.

## St. John's Academy, Under the Direction of the General Protestant Board.

**THIS ACADEMY** will be opened by Mr. ADAM SCOTT, Head-Master, from Edinburgh, at 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY the first day of October, at the House presently occupied by Mr. RENDELL, at the head of Prescott-street.

The Academy has been established to give to young Gentlemen a Literary, a Scientific and a Commercial Education, either in combination or separately, as their intended pursuits may require; and all arrangements will be made with the view of carrying out this object. All the Branches which are usually included in a liberal Education will be taught; and the pupils may attend as many or as few of these branches as may be deemed necessary. They may attend the following courses of instruction, extending over six hours daily—or, they may attend such Classes only as will especially prepare them for their future professions or employments.

The Courses of Instruction to be pursued will be nearly as follows. During the first and second year, or in the youngest section of Pupils:

(A.B.) Latin, English (including History, Geography, and the Elements of Physical Science); Arithmetic, and Writing.

During the third and fourth years, or in the middle section of Pupils:

(A.) Latin, Greek, English (including History, Geography, with the use of the Globes, and the Elements of Physical Science,) Arithmetic, and Writing,—or  
(B.) Latin, English (including History, Geography, &c., &c.) French, Arithmetic, and Book-Keeping.

During the fifth and sixth years, or in the advanced section of Pupils:

(A.) Latin, Greek, English (including History, Geography, &c.) Arithmetic, Mathematics (Theoretical and Practical),—or  
(B.) English (including History, Geography, &c.) French, German, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and Book-Keeping.

The Courses marked (A.) are intended for Pupils destined for the Learned Professions, and the Courses marked (B.) for the Pupils destined for Commercial pursuits.

Pupils will be admitted at any stage of progress if they are duly qualified for the studies to be pursued at that stage.

### Fees per Quarter:

First or Second Classes, or youngest Section	£1	1	0cy.
Third or Fourth " or middle "	1	11	6
Fifth or Sixth " or advanced "	2	2	0

Pupils attending the Courses marked (A.) and wishing at the same time to study one of the Modern Languages, will be charged 5s. per quarter additional.

Besides the ordinary charges, a Matriculation Fee of 10s. annually, will be exacted from every pupil on entering, for the purpose of defraying expences of Stationery and Coals.

*All payable in advance.*

Programmes of Classes, Fees, &c., may be had on applying to Mr. SCOTT, who will attend at his Lodgings at Mrs. Rendell's, every day from 12 to 2, to answer all enquiries.  
By order,

JAMES J. ROGERSON,  
Secretary.

St. John's, Nfld.,  
23rd September, 1851. }

## Notices.

THE  
SIR ROBERT CAMPBELL

HAS JUST BROUGHT TO HAND

## Our London Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING of—Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Curl, Flesh, Shaving, Plate, Shoe and Scrubbing BRUSHES  
Dressing, Jenny Lind, Victoria, Braid, Side, Curl, Pole and Pocket COMBS. Horn, Braid, Dressing, Pocket and Side ditto  
TORTOISESHELL  
PERFUMES for the Handkerchief, in great variety  
Hair Oil, Cream, Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Rowland's Oil, Perry's Balm, &c.

A variety of excellent Toilet and Shaving SOAPS  
Hair Dye, Violet Powder, Tweezers, Purses and Purse Mounts  
Bracelets, Steel and Gold Beads, Shawl Pins  
Crochet Books and Needles, Marking Ink, Gum Rings and Corals  
Razors, Strops and Paste, Coarse and Fine Sponge  
Albert Lights and Lamps, Flutinas, Accordeons, Violins & Flutes  
Gentlemen's Wigs and Scalps, Ladies' Plaits, Bands, Frontlets and Ringlets.

A. & R. BLACKWOOD,  
sept. 27. Hair Dressers, Wig Makers & Perfumers.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED,

Per George Robinson, from London,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

## JEWELLERY AND PLATED WARES,

IN which are Gold Brooches, Chains, Studs and Watch Keys  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Fancy Rings and Pencil Cases  
Gold and Plated Locketts, Silver Shawl Pins, Black Brooches  
Hair Bracelets, Plated Silver Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays  
Plated Cruet Stands, Steel Spectacles, Shell Eyeglasses—Concave and Convex, Black and Pearl Studs, Silver Tea and Table Spoons  
Mustard and Salt Spoons, Silver Thimbles, An assortment of Walking Sticks, Toys, &c.

DAVID MUIR.  
sept 27 [Newfr., Times, Cour. 4i w.]

## GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Subscriber is happy to announce the safe arrival of the above Vessel at

## B O S T O N

In ten days from hence. Would Sail for this Port on 25th inst.  
sept. 27. T. C. JAMES, Agent.

## BOGLE'S AMOLE,

A Compound for Shaving with or without Brush and Water.

THE Base of this Incomparable Preparation for Shaving is derived from the Amole, or "Soap Plant" of California. Its Vegetable and Detergent Properties have the purest and most nourishing effects on the Skin. It is put up in a new and portable style; is perfectly air-tight, and can be strongly recommended.

McCOUBREY & FINN.

sept 13

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

## Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,

For Restoring, Preserving and Embellishing the Hair,

IS now considered by every one the best article ever produced. The Ladies consider it invaluable, as it keeps the parting clean and the Hair in place and Curl. On Children's Heads it lays the foundation of a Good Head of Hair. A Treatise on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Hair, with Directions for Preventing Baldness, Removing Dandriff, and Preserving the natural Beauty and Softness of the Hair, accompanies each bottle.

sept 13

McCOUBREY & FINN.



## Notices.

Just received, ex "General Washington," from Boston,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

### BOGLES' COMPOUNDS, viz.:

10 DOZEN HYPERION FLUID, for the hair  
8 Ditto Amole SHAVING CREAM  
20 Ditto MACASSAR OIL, 10 Do. Patent-glass SYRINGES.

ALSO, ON HAND,

50 Boxes Soap, 200 Sausages, 100 Barrels Flour  
50 Bags Bread, 40 Firkins and Kegs Butter  
100 Dozen Jib Hank; AND,  
Buckets, Brooms, Chairs, Pigs' Heads, Peas, Sugar, Indian Meal, &c.  
August 16. M'COUBREY & FINN.

THE

### American Temperance Magazine

AND

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING,

BY SAMUEL F. CARY, P.M.W.P.

THIS Magazine will be particularly devoted to Temperance Literature of a high character, consisting of Tales, Essays, Biographies of eminent Temperance Men, Poems, &c. It will be issued on the first of each month, and each number will contain 64 pages Original matter—prepared expressly for this work, by our most popular and talented writers, and will be embellished with Portraits (engraved on steel, in the best style) of many of the distinguished Temperance Champions. For sale at the  
August 2. American Book Store.

### HYPERION FLUID

FOR THE HAIR!

THE Subscribers beg to announce that they are authorised by one of the first wholesale establishments in Boston to receive Orders for any supply of the above invaluable Preservative.  
August 2. M'COUBREY & FINN.

COAL FREIGHTS from PICTOU, for BOSTON, WEYMOUTH, or WAREHAM, may be obtained on application to

August 2. T. C. JAMES,  
Office on Mr. Clapp's Wharf.

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### M'COUBREY & FINN,

(Opposite the Premises of N. GILL, Esq.)

BREAD, FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER, BEEF  
TEA, SUGAR, CANDLES, COFFEE  
RICE, INDIAN MEAL in bags  
TOBACCO—best honey-dew.

June 21.

M'COUBREY & FINN,  
Commission Agents, Auctioneers and Ship  
Brokers,

EASTWARD OF CUSTOM HOUSE, WATER STREET.  
June 21.

Temperance Job-work,  
Cheaply, quickly, and well executed at the  
"Banner" Office.

## Notices.

T. C. JAMES,

Commission Merchant, Ship Agent & Broker,  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Agent for the Boston Packets.

OFFICE—ON MR. G. GLAPP'S WHARF.

July 5.

LANDING, AND IN STORE, AND FOR SALE, BY

### Peter Rogerson & Son,

1300 Barrels No. 1 New York and Montreal Superfine  
FLOUR—for family use

200 Do. City prime Pork, 100 do. prime & Cargo Beef

200 Tubs prime family Butter, 250 fiks. Hamburg do.

10 Kegs Spiced Ox Tongues, 10 bxs. Sperm Candles

100 Boxes Mould Candles, 250 do. Yellow Soap

300 Bushels Yellow Corn, 20 bls. American Pitch

10 Bls. American Tar, 40 doz. Water Buckets

50 Doz. Corn Brooms—and

8 Pieces Pine 3-inch PLANK, 28 ft. long, 30 inches  
wide—for Vat.

### AN EXPOSITION OF

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

### Ironmongery,

Suitable for this Season of the Year,

Is now taking place at the Shop recently occupied by  
Messrs. J. & J. BARR, Water Street.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Bellowses, Cinder Sifters, Coal Scoops, Kettles, Frying  
Pans, and every article required for the Kitchen.  
Black Lead and Black Lead Brushes

A VARIETY OF

### CUTLERY & CAST STEEL GOODS,

Viz:—Knives and Forks, Jack Knives, Sheath Knives,  
Axes Adzes, Hammers, Chisels, &c.

And every requisite for Carpenters and Seamen.

Sleigh, Hall-door, and House Bells of all kinds.

Housekeepers, Tradesmen, Fishermen. Sealers, Pi  
lots and Hobbler are invited to inspect the Goods,  
which will be found to be strongly made and well fi  
nished. Every article will be sold off at a low price  
consequent upon the removal of the sheds.

JAMES GLEESON.

### SMITH'S

TEMPERANCE COFFEE-HOUSE and  
READING-ROOM.

In Duckworth-street, near the site of the late Theatre.  
Under the Patronage of the Trustees of the Temperance  
Coffee-house Trust Fund—is now open for the re  
March 29. ception of visitors.



## Notices.

**Messrs: A. & R. Blackwood**

BEG leave to return their sincere thanks for past favours, and hope by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same. They now beg leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's and the Outports, that they have opened their NEW SHOP, opposite the Premises of Messrs. M'BRIDE & KERR, and have fitted up separate Rooms for Hair-cutting, Dressing, &c. They have completed a large and well-assorted Stock of  
**Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, and Fancy small Ware.**

*Which they offer at their usual low prices.*

They have also on hand, and made to order,  
Ladies' FRONTLETS, RINGLETS, BANDS and PLAITS  
Gentlemen's WIGS and SCALPS.

**Razors Ground and Set.**

Jan. 4.

*The Subscriber offers for Sale*

## Genuine Drugs and Medicines, PERFUMERY—British and French,

Hair, Cloth, Nail, Tooth, Paint and Shaving Brushes  
Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Ginger,  
Cinnamon—ground and unground.

Citron, Gelatine, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago  
Revalenta Arabica, Irish and Iceland Moss  
Brown and White Windsor, Olive, Honey, Rigg's Sha-  
Shaving, Castile, and Almond SOAPS

Tripoli, Brick Dust, BLACKING (sponge and tin)  
Black Lead, Burning Fluid, Whiting, and Turpentine.

AND RECENTLY RECEIVED,

POT HERBS, viz., Sage, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram,  
Summer Savory, Horehound, Mint, and Catnip.

Together with a lot of choice HYACINTH ROOTS,  
and Glasses for ditto.

W. L. M'KAY.

## J. A. WHITEFORD,

**WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER;**  
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

**GOLD & S'LV'R WATCHES**

(English and Lepene.)

GOLD AND SILVER

**Guard Chains, Rings and  
Jewellery.**

N.B.—All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery  
carefully and punctually REPAIRED.

## Notices.

## THE National Temperance Offering,

AND

**SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE GIFT,  
For 1851.**

EDITED BY S. F. CARY,

*Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Tem-  
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